Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXI NO. 103 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 3, 1943 Price: 2 Annas

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Americans Capture Djebel Tarhent

Slight Withdrawal By Eighth Army

LONDON, May 2.

Allied headquarters in North Africa: Djebel Tahent which the American have captured dominates the whole of the area where they are advancing on Mateur, says Reuter's special correspondent.

Its capture enables American infantry in the hills to south to resume their advance without exposing their flanks to the withering fire of Germans hidden in the rocky slopes of this hill.

Djebel Tahent had been withstanding a siege for several days.—Reuter.

"Slight British Withdrawal"

LONDON, May 2.

Reuter's special correspondent cabled from Allied Headquarters in North Africa as follows:—Von Arnim's defence of his Tunisian bridgehead is still very strong—there is not the slightest indication of the Axis evacuating Tunisia. The violent battles show no signs of dying down.

On the Eigth Army front, enemy counter-attacks and infiltration tractics have forced a slight British withdrawal. This followed the Eighth Army's local attacks which secured their objectives.

At the other end of the front the Axis made a number of small local attacks in the Jefna zone, where the Americans hold forward positions on the Sedjeane-Mateur road.

It is now confirmed that the following Axis vessels were sunk after air attacks yesterday—one motor vessel, two destroyers, one Motor ferryboat, one E-boat, one F-boat and one corvette.

SLIGHT LULL

There was a slight lull in the Tunisian battle on Saturday in the Medjez El Bab sector our positions were improved locally, while in the north the Second United States Corps, in co-operation with French troops, captured over 600 prisoners and made some advances. A strong enemy counter-attack on positions gained on April 30th was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy after very bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

French forces with the First Army carried out a successful attack on a hill feature and a subsequent enemy counter-attack was driven off. In the South the Eighth Army successfully repulsed an enemy attack on new positions north of Enfidaville.

GROUND POSITIONS ATTACKED

AIR: Over North-West Africa air forces on Saturday were restricted by bad weather. Light bombers of the tactical air force attacked enemy ground positions and fighter bombers attacked jetties on the coast of Tunisia scoring several direct hits.

ITALIAN MINE-SWEEPERS ATTACKED

LONDON: Allied Headquarters in North Africa: Sunday's "communique" from Gen. Eisenhower's Headquarters said: "On the morning of Wednesday (April 28th), a small detachment of light coastal forces operating, off the Cape Bon Peninsula, attacked two Italian mine-sweepers anchored in a creek. Both the enemy craft were rendered useless. Our forces afterwards attacked a German R-boat and aircraft on the beach.

Hits were obtained and the R-boat was set on fire.

In the early afternoon our forces sighted a large motor vessel moving north along the coast escorted by destroyers and aircraft. In spite of the fire of shore batteries and fighter aircraft our light craft went in at a high speed and attacked with torpedoes. The motor vessel was hit, and it was later confirmed that she sank. For over an hour our craft were fiercely attacked by fighters, one of our vessels being set on fire and having to be abandoned and sunk by our own forces after the survivors had been rescued under fire. We sustained some casualties in killed and wounded.

ENEMY MERCHANTSHIP SUNK

On the night of April 29th-30th light naval forces operating, off the south coast of Sicily, sighted an enemy merchantship escorted by E-boats. The merchantship was sunk.

Spitfires in the course of offensive sweeps and patrols destroyed eight enemy aircraft. From all these operations four of our aircraft are missing.

ENEMY SHIP IN AEGEAN SEA FIRED

CAIRO: A Middle East air communique on Sunday states: "Our long-range fighters attacked a small merchant vessel in the Aegean sea in daylight on Saturday. Hits were scored setting fire to the ship which was brought to a standstill. From these and other operations one of our aircraft has not returned."

ROME: Sunday's Italian communique states that the Allies are still increasing the naval offensive and especially air attacks against Axis ships crossing the Sicilian Channel.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa: American troops on Sunday morning continued to mop up the area of Djebel Tarhent, three miles east of Sidi Nsir, but a short distance south they withdrew from two minor ridges taken on Saturday.

HILL 476 HELD BY AMERICANS

(From Reuter's special correspondent with Allied Headquarters in North Africa): The United States Second Corps has made good progress in the northernmost sectors of the Tunisian front. Hill 609 which forms part of the formidable Djebel Tarhent, was finally captured at one o'clock on Saturday morning. Hill 475, eight miles north of Medjez El Bab and some two miles north of Heidous was also stormed and held by the Americans. Further north American infantry co-operating with elements of the corps Franc Dafrique launched a heavy attack against the western slopes of Djebel Hazamet, 14 miles west of Mateur. Fighting by the Americans has been praised by General Alexander. It is now learnt that bitter fighting took place on Friday afternoon on a track running eastwards from Goubellat where British troops heavily engaged the Axis forces at Djemal. In the face of fierce counter-attacks the British w ithdrew about a mile along the road. Further south the French attacking near the bridge of Sidi Aek captured a hill four miles south-east of Pont Du Fahs, but were forced to withdraw to their original positions when the Germans put in a determined counter attack. The French advanced again this time recapturing and consolidating their hold.

It is now known that the latest advance by the Eighth Army was in the hills north of Enfidaville. The Eighth Army have now complete control in all this area.

FEELING PINCH OF LACK OF SUPPLIES

LONDON: The Algiers radio on Sunday confirmed "slight withdrawal" by the Eighth Army." Axis forces have also launched local attacks against American positions in the Jefna area", it was stated. "Intensity of the fighting in Tunisia has in no way diminished. No break in Axis resistance has yet occurred. Axis forces are nevertheless bringing to feel the pinch of lack of supplies."

AIRFIELD SOUTH OF RANGOON BOMBED

Hits On Gokteik Viaduct

NEW DELHI, May 2.

B-24 heavy bombers of the 10th U. S. Air Force on May 1 bombed the enemy airfield at Pagoda Point south of Rangoon, says a communique issued by Rear Echelon Headquarters United States Army Forces China Burma-India. Hits on the runway were observed.

WAREHOUSE AREA DESTROYED.

Our B-25 Medium bombers attacked storage buildings about the Mandalay Railroad sidings. Almost 50 hits in the target area were observed. The warehouse area was reported completely destroyed.

Our P-40 fighters operating in north-western Burma performed several missions. A joint fighter-medium bomber attack on enemy installations at Hopin caused no less than 12 fires, many of them large and some characterized by black smoke indicating oil storage dumps destroyed. An anti-aircraft gun was silenced with fragmentation bombs. At Kwitu an enemy supply dump was bombed by fighters. Three fires were left burning, one characteristic of oil storage. Other enemy installations at Shaduzup. Kamaing and Lalawng-ga were bombed and starfed with good results.

GOKTEIK VIADUCT ATTACKED.

On April 30 two formations of our medium bombers attacked the Gokteik viaduct between Mandalay and Lashio. Hits on the north end of the vaiduct were observed, also hits on the north approach and a direct hit on the railroad tracks where they lead into a tunnel. Other medium bombers attacked the engine sheds at Maymyo but observation of results was difficult because of ground haze.

On April 29 our medium bombers attacked Myitnge bridge. Direct hits were observed on the structure, and near hits on both sides of the span are believed to have caused damage to the bridge supports.

From these several operations all of our aircraft and crews returned safely. The fighter pilot who several days ago was forced to bail out of his disabled ship, but who was observed safe in one of our outpost stations the following day has arrived back at his base.—A. P.

R. A. F. ATTACK ON BURMA

NEW DELHI, May 2.

Yesterday R. A. F. Blenheims bombed a Japanese troop position in the Myittha valley south of Kalemyo, states an India Command Joint War 'communique'.

Many hits were observed in the target area. Beaufighters machine-gunned supply sampans, steamers and warehouses along the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers from Prome to Monywa.

On the Arakan coast, Hurricanes severely damaged a steamer in Myebon harbour.

Last night, Wellington bombers attacked objectives at Taungup. All bombs were seen to burst in the target area and several large fires were started. Other aircraft dropped bombs on the Marshalling yards at Moulmein and Akyab town.

From these operations one of our aircraft is missing.—A. P.

403,000 Miners On Strike

National Interest In Grave Peril, Says Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The number of miners now on strike is 403,000.

Troops have already been prepared and in some cases stationed in the mining areas. The Secretary Mr. Ickes under the President's sweeping order has power to cope with every possible contingency but it is not expected that there will be serious disturbances.

President Roosevelt in a statement reviewing the situation said "except in a few mines the production of coal has virtually ceased. National interest is in grave peril.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S CALL TO STRIKERS

LONDON, May 2.

President Roosevelt reiterated that the strikes were "a direct interference with the prosecution of the war and a challenge to the Government machinery set up for the peaceful settlement of Labour disputes and the power of the Government to carry".

Whenever the miners submitted their case to the War Labour Board, it would be determined promptly and fairly and in accordance with the procedure and law applicable to all labour disputes.

After declaring that he had ordered the seizure of mines, President Roosevelt said "I now call upon all miners who may have abandoned their work to return immediately to their mines and work for their Government. Their country needs that service. I am confident they do not wish to retort that they are as patriotic as other Americans and that they will promptly answer this call to the performance of essential war service."

Mr. Lewis declined to comment when informed of President Roosevelt's action. He will make a statement later giving his side of the case. President Roosevelt will broadcast on the situation tomorrow night.—Reuter.

"Dimout" For Duration Of Strike

WASHINGTON, May 2.

It is understood tonight that the Secretary of the Interior Mr. Harold Ickes will ask for nation-wide "dim-out" for the duration of the coal strike as a means of conserving coal in generating electricity.

Mr. Ickes will also request for the immediate elimination of all unessential railway travel as long as the strike lasts.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S PROMISE TO LABOUR LEADERS

WASHINGTON: The President of the United Automobile workers Mr. R. J. Thomas said after a Whitehouse Conference on Saturday that President Roosevelt had promised Labour leaders that he could not use troops to force miners back to coalmines.—Reuter.

STETTIN FACTORIES FIRED AND GUTTED

LONDON: A single 100 acre area in Stettin containing many big closely grouped factories was devastated by the R. A. F. in their night raid of April 20, it is officially stated in London on Sunday. Among these factories was a fifty-one acre chemical works which had all its buildings except one damaged and some ninety of them entirely destroyed.

Kentucky Derby

LOUISVILLE (Kentucky), May 2

The Kentucky Derby was won by "Count Fleet".

"Blue Swords was second and "Slide Rule" third.—Reuter.

On Pacific Front:

ENEMY CARGOSHIP HIT AND SUNK

LONDON May 2.

Allied Headquarters South-West Pacific. To-day's 'communique' states "DUTCH NEW GUINEA—TIMIKA: One of our medium units bombed the aerodrome.

NABIRE: Our heavy units bombed the aerodrome.

MANOKWARI: Our heavy bombers attacked a 5,000-ton enemy cargoship in harbour, scoring a direct hit and one near miss. The vessel appeared to be sinking by the stern and spreading oil.

KAIISLANDS—LANGGOER: One of our heavy units bombed the wharf area.

SOEMBAWA ISLAND—BIMA: One of our heavy reconnaissance units shot down three of eight intercepting enemy fighters.

NEW BRITAIN—CAPE GLOUCESTER: One of our heavy units bombed the aerodrome.

MUBO AREA: In close support of our ground forces, our attack planes effectively bombed and machinegunned enemy positions in 44 strafing runs."—Reuter.

S. African Workers' Party

JOHANNESBURG, May 2.

An Independent Labour Party of South Africa was formed on Saturday at a conference called by the Garment Workers' Union and attended by 100 delegates. A resolution was passed stating that the present political parties did not represent the workers who [illegible]

NAZI DEFENCES SHELLED

Blockhouses And Dug-Outs Destroyed

MOSCOW: A supplement to the "communique" states that in the Kuban Red Army formations fought stubbornly. About one battalion of Axis infantry was partially annihilated. On the Kalinin front Soviet artillery and mortar batteries shelled German defences and destroyed nine blockhouses and eight dugouts. Red army scouts penetrated into the German rear and launched a sudden attack on the German garrison in a village. Prisoners were taken. South of Balakleya a company of German tommy-gunners, which attempted to penetrate Soviet positions was driven back in disorder.

In the area south of Orel a Soviet unit captured an important height. On the north-western front Soviet scouts in a night operation crossed a minefield and broke into German trenches, where they accounted for 20 men.

Guerrillas in the Minsk region attacked the German garrison in an unnamed town and in fierce street fighting killed a greater part of the garrison. The remaining 33 Germans killed their commander and surrendered to the guerillas.

NO BIG OFFENSIVE IN DONETZ?

LONDON: The indication that the Germans do not intend to launch large-scale operations in the Donetz just yet was given in Saturday night's German radio announcement that the German division on the Donetz front had been replaced by an infantry division.

South of Orel the Russians were stated to have launched an attack in battalion strength with the support of ten tanks. On the Nova front east of Leningrad, Soviet attacks were reported against Nazi positions.

ENEMY ATTEMPT AT SPLIT AMONG ALLIES FOILED

NEW YORK: M. Stalin has identified Russia completely with the military purposes and strategy of America and Britain, states the "New York Herald Tribune", commenting on M. Stalin's order of the day. "He met squarely the German attempts to divide Russia from Britain and the United States. He made it plain that Russia's military objectives are not limited to Russia's frontiers; only complete rout of the armies of aggression and unconditional surrender can provide bases for the solution of Europe's problems. That M. Stalin has demonstrated his anxiety for a second front on the Continent does not obscure advantages to the common interest of the United Nations of the Anglo-American campaign in North Africa and air attacks against Western Europe".—Reuter.

CURTIN ON RUSSO-POLISH DISPUTE

PERTH (Western Australia) May 1.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Curtin, on Friday said that as a consequence of 20 years' propaganda against Russia it was almost impossible for an average person to form a sound judgment on the present Russo-Polish dispute.

If in years to come, authority and responsibility of Government for the ordering of people's minds was not acknowledged, it would be easy for democracies to have turmoil and disorder.

Nazis Land Troops & War Materials In Rhodes Island

ISTANBUL: IT IS REPORTED HERE THAT THE GERMANS HAVE ASSUMED MILITARY CONTROL OF THE ISLAND OF RHODES IN THE DODECANESE AND HAVE LANDED TROOPS AND WAR MATERIALS.—REUTER.

Smuts Declines To Grant Interview To Natal Indian Congress

Miss Fry On Indian Tangle

"Vital Factor In Anglo-American Relations"

LONDON, May 2.

Miss Margery Fry, ex-Governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation and former principal of Somerville College, Oxford, who is just back from a ten months' lecture tour in the United States would like to see the United States called in to co-operate more fully in unravelling the Indian tangle. The "Evening Standard" columnist "Londoner" writes that Miss Fry tells him that many Americans regard the Indian Congress as the opposite number of that at Washington—"completely democratic needing only a stroke of the British pen to give it full authority over all Indians. A rebellious India, they think, would prolong the war. India, Miss Fry considers, is a vital factor in Anglo-American relations.—Reuter.

ARMISTICE HAS NOT DONE AWAY WITH DEFEAT

Petain On France's Tribulations

LONDON: Vichy Radio broadcast a speech by Marshal Petain to-day addressed to French workers. Marshal Petain said: "After 30 months' of trial, endeavours and disappointments, many of you might have lost courage. I understand your bitterness and you will understand my difficult position. The armistice has put an end to fighting, but it has not done away with defeat and has not put an end to war."

Marshal Petain added that the Government was struggling against the rise in food prices and that it was hunting down the black market.—Reuter.

"Political Victory" For United Nations

LONDON, May 2.

Premier Stalin's May Day Order of the day must be rated as a political victory of the first order for the United Nations, writes a student of Europe in the "Sunday Observer" to-day. He said: "It seals the rifts which, up to now could be construed in Russian and Anglo-American war policies. It dashes any hopes which Hitler might have entertained of bringing about a split in the Allied coalition and western or eastern separate peace."

The "Sunday Dispatch" diplomatic correspondent writes that M. Stalin's order has severely rebuffed Goebbels. It has checked Germany's new campaign to split the Allies. The diplomatic correspondent concludes that for the Germans to turn to political tricks is proof that they realise they cannot stave off disaster by military means.—Reuter

STOCKHOLM, May 2

The official Finnish news agency has issued a categorical denial of rumours that Field Marshal Mannerheim had resigned the command of the Finnish Armed forces.—Reuter.

Dr. Hofmeyr Toes Line With Smuts: Fate Of Indians Sealed

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAPETOWN, May 1.

The sinister drama of the Pegging Bill has completed its last act in Parliament of South Africa and now the colour question will play its role in the elections with an intensity of which only the Whites in South Africa are capable. The fate of Indians is sealed. The future of non-Europeans in South Africa is dark. Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and Field-Marshal Smuts have talked glibly regarding post-war reconstruction and a new era in which all men in all lands will live in peace and harmony, enjoying freedom. The Government of Marshal Smuts has proved that freedom and liberty are only for the White man.

Stiff-Necked Policy

A request for an interview with Marshal Smuts from the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congress has been ignored. Dr. Hofmeyr has also declined to be interviewed.

Mr. Azad Ismail, President-elect and Mr. Kajee, Secretary of the South African Congress, have issued the following statement:—

"The surrender by Marshal Smuts' Government to the vicious racial outcry of Natal Europeans, aided by the Nationalists will remain a blot on the history of legislation of the Union. When it comes to passing racial discriminatory legislation depriving any non-European of their few remaining vestiges of economic and political rights, the Whites in South Africa show an impregnable unanimity inspite of their internal party rivalries."

Future Plans On Anvil

A conference of the South African Indian Congress will be held on June 3 and 4 at Johannesburg. Cape Natal and the Transvaal will be represented. The conference will consider the future attitude of the Indian community towards the Act. The Conference will devise methods to oppose and repeal the law. Matters such as sending a deputation to India, England and America to acquaint the people of these countries will be considered.

GUN DUEL ACROSS DOVER STRAITS

LONDON, May 2.

Southern coast of England: For over an hour, late Saturday night, there was a sharp gun duel across the straits of Dover.—Reuter.

Petain Receives Laval

LONDON, May 2.

THE VICHY RADIO STATES THAT ON HIS RETURN FROM PARIS M. LAVAL WAS RECEIVED BY MARSHAL PETAIN.—Reuter.

Punjab Hindus' Demand:

Leaders Must Be Released

LYALLPUR, May 1.

The Punjab Provincial Hindu Conference at its second sitting to-night passed a resolution demanding the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and other political leaders in order to create confidence in the minds of the people and to enable the leaders of various political parties to confer together. The resolution was moved by Dr. B. S. Moonje and seconded by Sardar Sardul Singh M.L.A. (Central) and Rai Bahadur Meherchand Khanna.

Another resolution passed by the conference empowered the President to nominate a committee of five members to take steps to consolidate the Hindus of the Punjab under the banner of the Hindu Mahasabha and to organise the Hindus in the province.

The conference adjourned till to-morrow morning when the remaining resolutions will be considered.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kapurthala and Bharatpur the Rajas of Mandi and Bhagat and Mr. V. D. Savarkar had sent messages wishing success to the conference.—A. P.

Allies Warned Against Goebbels' Wiles

LONDON, May 2.

Warning all the Allied nations against the "wiles and schemes of Goebbels" the London "Sunday Express" observes to-day "no sane man supposes that an alliance however noble and compelling the cause which has brought it into being, can never be ruffled. Different men of various races with differing forms of governance with divergent ideas and ideals with purely personal predilections of intense nationalism come together to confront a common peril. But this marriage of minds can not be easy. It demands from all in equal measure sacrifice of prejudice, the wisest forbearance and utmost tolerance."—Reuter

LONDON, May 1.

The board of Admiralty regret to announce that the destroyer "Beverley" Lieut Commander Rodney A Price has been lost.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

GIRAUD-DE GAULLE MEETING

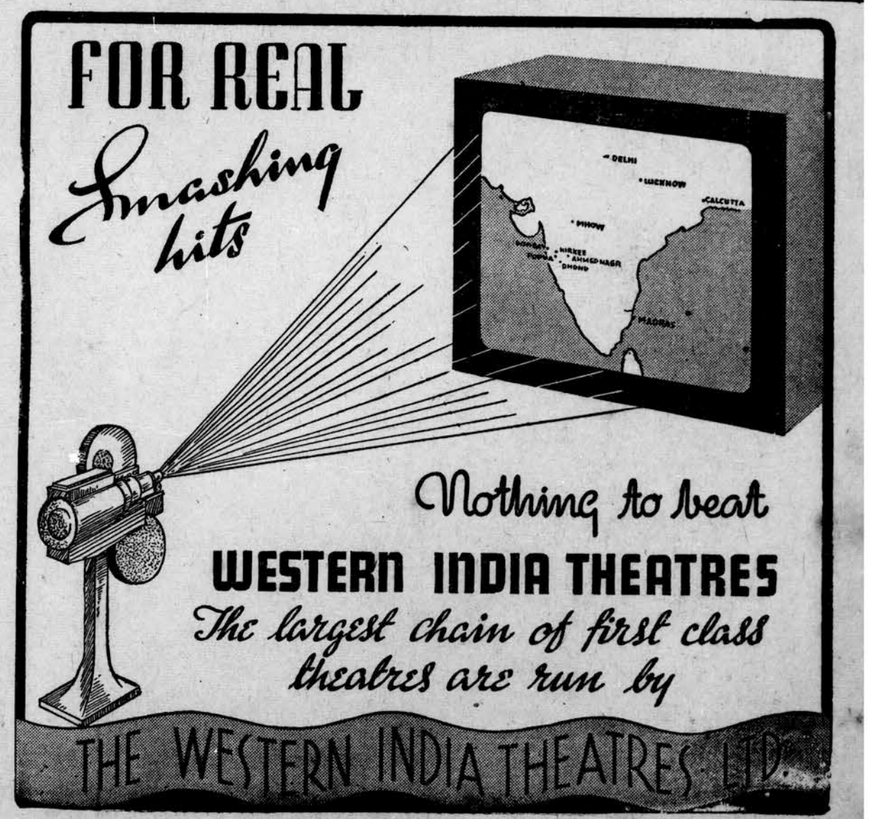
LONDON, May 2.

It is learned that General De Gaulle has received a further note from General Giraud and has replied by cable suggesting an immediate meeting in Algiers.—Reuter.

FIRST ARMY ADVANCE

LONDON, May 2.

Algiers radio to-day reported a new British First Army advance of "several kilometres" along the road to Tebourba. "Bitter fighting is at the moment raging for the definite possession of Djebel Bou Aoukaz", the announcer said.



"Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it".

—TILAK.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE FIRST MOVE

Though Congress leaders are in jail Congress ideals are irrepressible and are making progress. This is clear from the proceedings of the sessions of the Muslim League and the Momins' Conference held last week and also from the statement issued by the Central Committee of the Ahrar Conference. And, incidently, these proceedings throw much light on the under-currents of Muslim politics. Though Mr. Jinnah indulged in misrepresent action of the Congress, the drift in his speech towards Congress ideals was clear in his unusual emphasis on the rights of the masses, the duties of the capitalists, zamindars and and Princes, the condemnation of British imperialism and, above all, on the need for a settlement with the Congress. The Momins' Conference was even more sympathetic towards the Congress principles, even apart from its determination to oppose any scheme of partitioning India. Its President expressly stated that it was "in agreement with the Congress in its ideal of complete independence for India and could co-operate with any political body which had the same ideal." He demanded Swaraj first because under it there would be adult suffrage and with adult suffrage the Momins could have adequate political power to help themselves. The Ahrars' statement is most emphatic in its conviction that "the complicated problem of Indian politics can be solved only through peace and mutual confidence between the people inhabiting this country." If institutions other than the Congress achieve Swaraj and democracy, Congress leaders will only rejoice though they are in jail.

That the achievement of Swaraj will be immensely facilitated by a communal settlement is as much a truism as that union is strength. It is admitted and reiterated *ad nauseam* even by Amery and Co. But they have in mind a patched up semblance of unity that does not bring strength. Sensible people, however, strive for real lasting unity, a unity that brings strength and not weakness, eliminating completely the role of the monkey in the fable, even if that means time. What is needed immediately is a move for negotiations between the two largest parties, the Congress and the League, without any conditions precedent to which either party may object. This move will be futile if Congress leaders are not wholly free or at least free enough to carry on negotiations among themselves and with the League directly or through mediators. Mr. Jinnah's suggestion of a letter to him from Gandhiji is only a first stage in the negotiations. As we have said before, Gandhiji will be but too happy to write the letter provided it is uncensored. But we have grave doubts whether a Government that prohibited an interview between him and Mr. William Phillips will permit his letter to Mr. Jinnah. In any case subsequent inter-communications can be fruitful only if the Congress leaders are free. So those who are sincere about negotiations with the Congress should strenuously agitate for its leaders' release, whether or not they support the demand for the release on grounds of justice.

Beatrice Webb

One of the nine daughters of an educated, cultured and highly plutocratic family, the frail Beatrice Webb was a living example of authentic greatness which can be achieved by sincerity, determination, intellectual honesty and moral courage. She had everything to qualify her for the distinction of being one of the most prominent society ladies in Britain. Money, opportunities, abilities, both inherited and native, famous relations and friends. It is no small tribute to her, then Beatrice Potter, that, but for her association with Sydney Webb and the Fabians, she would have been the literary executor of that giant among individualist *laissez-faire* philosophers, Herbert Spencer himself whose friendship and confidence she enjoyed till the very day of the philosopher's death.

She spurned all these advantages. To her the fashion of "slumming" and charitable work among the "lower" classes by gracious ladies as a preparation for aristocratic marriage or a temporary diversion from the whirl of society life was an impertinence to those classes and to be one with them, to realise that it is they who really matter in the life of the community, a duty. She accepted that duty and made the cause her own and cut herself off from the parasitic life of ease and gaity. Today, it is quite common for "ladies" in Britain to forsake their class and adopt socialism. Beatrice Potter was, however, a pioneer, something which required more than normal courage in the Victorian era. The loss of "Society" was the gain of British working classes. Beatrice Webb, first independently and then in partnership—on completely equal terms—with Sidney Webb, has rendered services which have won a good many conspicuous chapters in the political, social and industrial history of England during the last 50 years. In fact, the Webbs have made a great part of that history.

But the fact that distinguishes Beatrice Webb from many other history makers is that till the very end she retained that "vital spark" which had burnt away the prejudices and temptations of her class. When her husband was "ennobled" to satisfy a British governing class convention at the formation of the first Labour cabinet, she declined to assume the title of "Lady Passfield". Later she and her husband visited Russia and proclaimed to the world their hope for the future in a monumental tribute to Soviet civilisation which has come to be regarded as the most authoritative book by non-Communists on the Communist State. Only recently she criticised the widely lauded and publicised Beveridge Report as a compromise rather than a charter for the poor and she even indirectly challenged Sir Stafford Cripps, her sister's son, to do something about it. Finally, she did not believe in any superiority by reason of race or colour. Beatrice Webb will be held up as a model for so many of our own "society ladies"—and even gentlemen—whose urge to "social service" does not take them farther than the discredited English fashions of fifty years ago. But it is an extremely difficult model. And therein lies the greatness of Beatrice Webb who is now dead physically but who will live on in her works.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Fighting In Tunisia

April has gone. But the Axis forces in Tunisia have not gone. Observers had expected that the end of April would see the end of the Axis in Africa. They are not really to blame for entertaining that hope. The strength of the Axis defences was well-known. But the successes of the Allies in the air, on the sea and of the Eighth Army particularly on land, coupled with the knowledge of Allied superiority in equipment and reserves, had justified optimism. It has now been disappointed. The Axis forces still remain in virtual occupation of their defence perimeter and clinging grimly to every yard of ground. As a result a warning has been given by Reuter's special correspondent at Allied headquarters that the Germans are showing not the slightest indication of evacuating Tunisia and that violent battles show no signs of dying down.

New Offensive?

Time has already been lost and still more valuable time is undoubtedly going to be lost. But it is yet possible to hope for an earlier success than the warning implies, if our original assumptions about Allied superiority and Axis difficulties are not wrong. It does not appear that they are wrong. Despite strong Axis counter-attacks, a few of which have succeeded too, there are reasons to believe that Axis strength is dwindling due both to the large scale heavy fighting and to the Allied blockade, that von Arnim is fighting with everything he possesses and that he has no reserves. If that is the case and if the Allies are, on the other hand, in a much better position in every respect, then we still believe in the possibility of a sudden and decisive collapse of the Axis. And it may well be brought about by the Eighth Army. It is interesting to note that, according to German reports, General Montgomery, too, has now launched an offensive. General Alexander's strategy may be a repetition on a large scale of General Montgomery's tactics at Mareth when he forced the Germans to concentrate their forces far away from the point where he broke through. For over a week General Alexander has been pressing the enemy on the northern and central sectors forcing him to concentrate much of his strength in the Medjez and Goubellat regions. Was it to weaken him on the Eighth Army front and thus to enable General Montgomery to deliver the main blow in the Enfidaville area? Let us hope so.

U. S. A. Should Be Called In To Solve Indian Tangle

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 2.

Miss Margery Fry, ex-Governor of the B.B.C. and former Principal of the Somerville College, Oxford, and Penal Reform Leader, who is just back from U. S. A. where she had been on a lecture tour, said in an interview.

"Many Americans regard the Indian National Congress as the opposite number of Washington, and Americans think that a rebellious India would prolong the war."

Miss Fry liked to see U. S. A. called in to co-operate more fully in unravelling the Indian tangle.—United Press.

ARRESTED FOR POSSESSING REVOLVER

RAIPUR (C. P.): An up-countryman named Mohamed Ali was arrested by the police for being found in possession of a six-chambered loaded service revolver and some live cartridges.—United Press.

DETENUS RELEASED

NAGPUR: The detenus from Betul and one from Nagpur were released from Nagpur Jail on Saturday.—United Press.

India Through Turkish Eyes

Indian Nationalism Dominated More By Enthusiasm Than Reason

(By Falih Rifki Atay in the "Ulus")

ANKARA, March 26.

Five writers of different nationalities were asked to write a book on the elephant. The Englishman proceeded straightway to India, hunted, and produced a book, "How I Shot The First Elephant". The Frenchman's book was entitled "The Elephant And Its Lovers"; the German wrote five volumes after some years—"The Monographical Preface On The Elephant". The mystic Russian wrote under the influence of vodka, "Does the Elephant Exist?" And the Polish writer wrote, "The Elephant and the Polish Question".

Another writer, an Indian, produced his story in a book painted in Indian colours and entitled, "The Elephant—Another Victim Of The British Imperialism".

* * *

The merchants of the East India Company, who looked for markets for the Manchester factories, no doubt arrived in India to earn money. Humanitarian and political considerations, such as the "development of India" and the "establishment of an independent Indian federation", were not included in the statute of the British Company. They fought in India only against the customs and sects; for example, they fought against the practice called 'Sati,' according to which all the wives of a deceased were burnt; against the custom of strangling, with two-coloured belts, the outcasts and of offering them to God, in the same way as they included the clause that "the purchase and sale of slaves should be brought to an end" in their treaties with the Sheiks of the Arabian peninsula.

Let us—we too—like the fanatical enemies of imperialism, continue to speak against the first British colonists. They opened schools to introduce Christianity to the local population. It was to suck the country better that they laid railways, opened irrigation canals and established ports and factories. It was to live, tour and entertain themselves comfortably and to protect themselves against epidemics that they built hotels even in the small towns, embellished Indian towns most pleasantly, saved the historical monuments from destruction and enclosed them in gardens and parks, and stamped out Indian calamities, such as plague and cholera.

* * *

To the 4,000-year-old Indian civilisation and 1,000-year-old Turkish civilisation, they added a modern civilisation. In doing all those they treated the Indians as natives: Indian officers had to appear before British officers of lower rank bare-footed, an Indian officer was obliged to salute a British sergeant. For a long time the dark and white skins lived without touching one another, without meeting at the clubs and parks and without bathing together.

But all these positive and negative measures helped Indian nationalism to rouse up. But in spite of this the British democracy did not attempt to shut the schools, obstruct the canals, remove the rails and forbid Indian youth to work in the Western universities, on the ground that India was being lost. The British democracy accepted all the facts with the accommodating policy proper to it, because the Indian awakening had coincided with the evolution of the imperialistic ideology in Great Britain.

"The Times" which commented recently on the speeches and articles of certain Americans against the British Empire, says that the Americans are justified in their criticisms in that their independence began by fighting against the British imperialism of the 18th century, but that since then the Dominion system has been introduced in the Empire, and has yielded best results for all concerned..

DIARY OF REFORMS

If you open a new Indian history book you will see in it, against the history of Indian nationalism, a diary of the reforms granted directly by the British Government: The Indian Councils Act (1861); another law amplifying it (1892); the Minto-Morley Reforms (1909); the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919); the Government of India Act, 1935: and last the Cripps proposals (1942)

The Government of India Act, 1935, gave Indians the right to enter the legislative bodies in all the autonomous provinces through elections, and to become prime ministers and members of Government. With the Cripps proposals of 1942 another possibility was added they were given the right to have a completely independent Government at the end of this war. The British gave up even the idea of pressing for the establishment of federated states in India, and decided to accept any decision to be taken by the Indians themselves, even though such a decision might imply complete separation of India from the British Empire.

It may be argued that the British made this proposal because they knew that such a solution was impracticable, but it cannot be said that the differences which render such an understanding impossible are British inventions or a British creation.

* * *

In order to explain the importance of what has been done since 1917 the British say: "We said that the natural outcome of the 1917 Constitution was the grant of the Dominion Status, and we began to include Indians in all the administration of India. At present 10 out of 11 judges in India are Indians. There were 532 Indians and 573 British in the Indian Civil Service in 1942. There are 30 Indians against one British in the higher medical services, and 14 Indians to one British in the engineering works.

"The relation of the Indian Government in Delhi to the administration of the 11 autonomous provinces is quite similar to that of the Federal Government to the American States Governments.

"Thirty-two out of 52 members of the Council of State in the capital are Indians, and 102 out of the 141 members of the Legislative Assembly are also Indians."

The British deal only with war, finance, internal transport and war transport affairs. In everything the Viceroy is bound by the decisions taken by the Executive Council. Although he has the right to turn down these decisions; he has almost never used it. Even questions relating to the foreign policy of the country are now submitted to the members of the Executive Council. For instance the arrest of Gandhi and the measures to stamp out the recent disturbances were decided by the Executive Council.

* * *

The 11 provinces in British India have been autonomous since 1937. In every province there is an Indian Prime Minister who together with his Ministers, deals with the portfolios of finance, justice, education, hygiene, agriculture and similar other subjects, and this Cabinet is responsible to the Assembly elected by the people.

* * *

All these rights have been granted to women in British India and there are women members in the provincial assemblies. A sister of Nehru, a Congress leader, has been a Minister. A Muslim woman, Begum Shah Nawaz, is a member of the National Defence Council.

* * *

The British give the following facts on economic conditions in India: India gives no taxes to Great Britain, either directly or indirectly. Since 1921, India is financially autonomous; that is, she may tax the goods imported from Great Britain, which she has done. Seventy-five per cent of the treasury bonds held by the British are now held by Indians.

Industry has progressed much in the last 20 years. This industry is under the control of Indians and the capital is theirs. The cotton industry installations rose from 34 in 1922 to 388 in 1940. The greatest iron and steel works in the British Empire is the Tata Steel Works in India, the capital of which is entirely held by the Indians. After cotton and jute, iron and steel come on top of the Indian industry.

Thanks to the railways, irrigation canals and other methods, starvation and epidemics have been stamped out. No serious hunger tragedy took place since 1900. The irrigation installations in India are unique, and installations of the kind are to be seen nowhere else in the world. Four hundred million pounds sterling have been spent on them. Most of the railway systems belong to the Government. The railways have reached a mileage of 42,000 (pre-war) and employ 700,000 persons. The railways pay their own debts and have profits.

* * *

In all these circumstances, one wonders why no understanding exists between the Indian nationalists and the British. The difference is due to the fact that according to the Westerners who survey Indian questions, only a system of federation can be given to India, which as in the case of Australia, South Africa and Canada, will turn the country into a Dominion in the long run. The Governments of Indian States agree to this, and many Muslim and Hindu intellectuals are of the same opinion. But neither the Congress Party nor the Muslim League wants a federation. The Congress wants a single Indian State, the Muslims their independence in Pakistan first.

Is a single and whole Indian State possible? Only the nationalists of the Congress Party are of this conviction. Even neutral experts do not believe in the possibility of establishing such a state. The same experts are also of opinion that the Pakistan scheme is also impossible, because 61 per cent of the population in the Pakistan area are not Muslims. For instance, the Sikhs want a "Sikhistan" within Pakistan.

The three great principles of the 1935 Constitution are, for the Westerners who know India, the only solutions to be applied. These are: (1) Federation; (2) Central Responsibilities; (3) and Autonomous Unions.

According to the Europeans who have studied the problem more deeply, it is necessary to search in the Indian question the natural weakness and strength of nationalism. As it is everywhere, nationalism in India is also dominated more by enthusiasm than by reason. Its strength, as well as its weakness, resides in this. Its strength resides in this because there is no greater dynamic strength than ideals, and its weakness is due to the fact that it takes no account of true facts. The Indian nationalism is enthusiastic, but in the presence of natural difficulties it foams and stops.

All the population of India is agreed on one point: their not being British. They do not want British domination. But differences follow immediately. Those of the most extremist section of the Congress who conversed with us told me that the British period in India had been a stage which had brought them up to the independence cause, and they also insisted on the fact that Indian independence did not necessarily mean anti-British.

The number of soldiers given by India in this war has reached 1,500,000. The volunteers who arrive at the training camps reach an average of 50,000 a month. Indian raw material sources help extensively even America.

"SLINGS & ARROWS" Indian Situation In Br. Weekly Press

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 1.

The Viceroy's refusal of permission to Mr. Phillips to see Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru Sir M. Gwyer's judgment, South African anti-Indian Legislation and the Muslim League's proceedings are subject of wide comments in British weeklies.

To-day's "Economist" under heading "Slings and Arrows" says: The trouble still simmers in India. The fact that Indian intransigence and dissension must bear the main responsibility of the British 'impasse' only strengthens the responsibility of the British administrators in India that they should do nothing to embitter the relations still more and everything to prove that under even-handed justice, India's destiny is now in Indian hands. This is why the Viceroy's action in refusing Mr. Phillips access to Gandhiji was almost certainly impolitic. Mr. Phillips is returning to the United States with a much clearer idea of the difficulties of the situation in India than is common in that country and an interview with Gandhiji might well have done good in this respect. At least as prisoner, Gandhiji has doubtless no claim to the visitor but Mr. Phillips was a very special case.

The "Weekly Tribune" writes: Sir M. Gwyer's judgment is a grand gesture of a retiring judge who felt himself more bound to the law than to politics.

Mr. Phillips was refused permission to meet Gandhiji. It was certainly not by chance. Mr. Phillips revealed this fact in a statement to American Indian pressmen from which British journalists are excluded."—REUTER.

City 'May Day' Celebrations

RED ARMY'S HEROIC STAND PRAISED

Release Of Mahatma And Congress Leaders Demanded

The significance of May Day as being the Workers' Day all over the world was explained to a huge rally of city workmen organised by the Bombay Branch of the Communist Party of India at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, on Sunday evening. Mr. Oak presided. Slogans such as "Workers of the world, unite," were heard intermittently at the meeting. The speakers exhorted the workers to unite in the common cause of labour throughout the world.

A resolution passed at the meeting greeted the heroic Red Army and the peoples of Soviet Russia and other countries of the world on the occasion of the May Day, and congratulated them on their heroic resistence against the forces of Nazism and Facism. The resolution further expressed the opinion that the foundation for the unity of peoples in their own and, and for the final and irrevocable destruction of Fascism had already been laid. Further in the resolution an appeal was made to the Congress and the Muslim League patriots to declare with one voice the right of different nationalities of India to self-determination, and with that end in view to demand the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

Mr. Parab moved the "May Day" resolution. Mr. Jafri supporting it stated that May Day was the International Day of the working class. This year the unity of the workers was a living reality which could be seen in the defeat of the Fascists on all the fronts. The Communist Party had opposed sabotage and had raised the slogan of Congress-League unity and National Government. So far they had fairly succeeded, but the danger was still there. They had therefore better increased their efforts to achieve national unity, for food, production, release of leaders and Congress-League unity.

RATIONING WELCOMED.

The meeting by one more resolution welcomed the introduction of rationing of wheat, rice, bajra and jowar in the city. The resolution at the same time pointed out some defects in the rationing system, and made certain demands such as the expediting of the issuing of ration-cards, the removal of the complications of "A" form, the increase in the quantity of grain permitted to each person, and the reduction in the prices of food-grains.

The speakers appealed to all citizens to give their co-operation in securing smooth supplies and distribution of grain which was the need of all.

Mr. K. M. Bhujpuria, president of the Indian Grain Dealers' Federation, assured the workers that there would be no shortage of grain supplies.

Both the resolutions were carried unanimously.

SOUTH WALES WORKERS PLEDGE TO WORK HARDER.

LONDON: Pledges to step up production were given at May Day demonstrations in South Wales coalfields to-day when the Miners' representatives in Parliament and Union leaders addressed numerous meetings. A general resolution was passed praising the "magnificent fortitude and glorious courage of our Soviet Allies" and declaring that "millions of people in occupied countries await the coming of the forces of liberation."—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR REDRESS OF WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

NAGPUR, May 2.

A resolution congratulating the Red Army of Soviet workers and peasants on their heroic defence, particularly of Stalingrad, which saved not only the freedom of Soviet Russia but of all the peoples and, therefore, deserved the support of all freedom-loving peoples of the world, was unanimously passed at to-day's session of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

The other resolutions adopted by the session related to the demands and grievances of workers relating to dearness allowance, food problem, and to the action taken by certain Indian States against Union activities.—United Press.

Punjab Hindus Condemn S. African Legislature

LYALLPUR, May 2.

The Punjab Provincial Hindu Conference concluded this afternoon after adopting half a dozen more resolutions.

The first resolution which was moved from the Chair condemned the anti-Indian legislation recently undertaken by the South African Government which "demonstrated how colour prejudices still dominated the Governmental affairs within the British Empire and further exposed the utter hollowness of the much vaunted claim that the present world war was being fought by the Allied Powers for upholding to cause of democracy and freedom".

BENGAL MINISTRY.

The second resolution which was moved by Sardar Sant Singh, M. L. A. (Central) condemned "the arbitrary and unconstitutional action of the Governor of Bengal in having forced Mr. Fazlul Huq to resign the Chief Ministership of Bengal although he was still enjoying the confidence of the majority of legislature and in having manoeuvred the Muslim League Ministry into office supported by European vested interests and a handful of Hindu seceders." The conference whole-heartedly supported the demand made by the people of Bengal that the Governor of Bengal should forthwith vacate his office inasmuch as by open partisanship for Muslim League and his intolerance of strong nationalised Hindu-Muslim combination he had forfeited his right to remain in charge of the affairs of Bengal at one of the most critical periods of its history.—A. P.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC 400 TIMES!

LONDON, May 2.

CAPTAINS AND CREWS OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS WHO FLY THE NORTH ATLANTIC RETURN FERRY HAVE JUST COMPLETED 400 CROSSINGS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA IN JUST OVER 18 MONTHS INCLUDING TWO WINTERS. ONE PILOT, CAPT. L. V. MESSENGER, WHO IS 38 HAS FLOWN THE ATLANTIC OVER 50 TIMES.—REUTER.

NEW MEMBERS OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL

Aziz-ul-Haque, Khare & Asok Kumar Roy

NEW DELHI, May 2.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Mohd. Azizul Haque, C.I.E., Dr. N. B. Khare and Sir Asok Kumar Roy, Advocate-General, Bengal, to the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India, states a communique.

The Governor-General has appointed Sir S. Ranganathan at present an Adviser to the Secretary of State for India to be the High Commissioner for India in London.

ASSIGNMENT OF PORTFOLIOS

The following appointments to the portfolios have been made by the Governor-General:—

To be MEMBER FOR SUPPLY: Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I., at present representative of India at the war cabinet.

To be COMMERCE MEMBER: Sir Mohd. Azizul Haque at present High Commissioner for India in London.

To be MEMBER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: Sir Sultan Ahmed, at present Law Member.

To be LAW MEMBER: Sir Asok Kumar Roy in succession to Sir Sultan Ahmed.

To be MEMBER-IN-CHARGE FOR OVERSEAS: Dr. N. B. Khare.

SIR K. MUDALIAR

It is learnt that Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar will continue in his present position as Member of the War Cabinet for sometime, and the question of his successor does not immediately arise. He is expected to come back to India in about six weeks.

The question of a successor to Sir S. E. Ranganadhan is under examination and an announcement will be made.—A. P.

Councillor's Who's Who

Sir Mohamed Azizul Huq was, till recently, the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom. For a period of five years, from 1937 he was the Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly. Prior to that, he worked in the Bengal Cabinet as the Minister of Education from 1934 to 1937. He was the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University from 1938 to 1942. He was a members of several Committees including the Indian Franchise Committee.

DR. KHARE.

Dr. N. B. Khare was the first Prime Minister of the Central Provinces and Berar in the Congress Cabinet during 1937-1938 Disciplinary action was taken against him and he had to resign the Premiership. He was a member of the C. P. Legislative Council from 1923 to 1929, elected on the Swaraj Party ticket. He was a member of the Central Assembly from 1935-1937. He was imprisoned for taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930.

SIR ASOK KUMAR ROY.

Sir Asok Kumar Roy who has been the Advocate-General of Bengal since 1934 acted as Judge of the Calcutta High Court on two occasions. He was called to the Bar, Middle Temple in 1912.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

A Tribute To Mr. Kher

The celebrations the annual "Health Days" of the Training School for Physical Education at Kandivli concluded on Saturday with demonstrations of physical exercises by the students of the Institute and distribution of prizes. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, who presided, said he was not one of those who saw nothing good in the prevailing system of education. He, however, recognised that it had some glaring defects, one of which was its neglect of physical education. When the Congress took office in 1937, the first and most important task to which it addressed itself was to develop and improve the educational system in all possible ways so as to make it subserve national needs. In particular the Congress Cabinet realized that it was futile to expect that a nation, capable of meeting all the requirements of modern life could be created out of a people with an average Cz constitution. It was most fortunate that the Minister of education in their Province then was Mr. Kher who, throughout his life, took special interest on physical education. He appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Swami Kaivalyanand, to inquire into the condition of physical education in the province and suggest ways of expanding and improving it. That Committee recommended that physical education must be made a compulsory subject. But a little learning was a dangerous thing and the Congress Government, realized that sound scientific and truly beneficial physical education could only be imparted by well-trained specialists and, therefore, it established this institution to supply such specialists for the schools as well as for gymnasia and similar other institutions. By establishing this institution the Congress Cabinet had taken a great step forward in stimulating interest in physical education, raising its status and laying down sound lines of its development and progress. Those who valued physical education and regarded it as an essential condition precedent to their national well-being owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Congress Cabinet and specially to Mr. Kher without whose initiative and drive this institution would not have come into being.

A BIG PARK FOR BOMBAY

How deep was Bala Saheb Kher's interest in providing facilities for the proper physical development of the people would be evident, Mr. Brelvi said, from a great scheme he had in view of a new vast part in the northern part of the city of Bombay designed on modern lines and equipped with all facilities and amenities for recreation and physical culture. Unfortunately, he did not remain in office long enough to be able to give practical shape to his scheme. Proceeding Mr. Brelvi said that over 400 students had passed out of the Institute during the last four years. That was not a large number considering the number of schools and the pupils in them. But they were the bearers of a great responsibility to the country and pioneers of great and vital reform not only in their educational system but on their social life. The majority of the people in the country were very poor and ill-nourished. The medical attendance, if they got it at all, was most inadequate and perfunctory and their environments were far from being healthy and sanitary. The problem before the diploma-holders of the Institute was, therefore difficult and complicated. It was not merely that they had to introduce physical education among them but they had also to demand, and, in whatever way they could contribute to the improvement of their economic condition, their social habits and their environments so that they could derive benefit from physical education. Mr. Brelvi said it was very gratifying that women as well as men took advantage of the Institute. If they wished to become a nation of healthy, strong and well-built men and women, it was absolutely essential that more and more of their sisters should get the benefit of physical education.

Mr. Brelvi saw no reason why even during the war, Government could not carry out the recommendation of the Physical Education Committee which suggested the investigation of possibilities of establishing a College of Physical Education. For the early establishment of such a college by the expansion and proper equipment of the Institute would give the desired stimulus to the spread of physical education which was the aim of all those who were interested in the health, prosperity and happiness of the people.

Mr. Joseph, Principal of the Institute thanked all those who had helped to make the celebration a great success.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

It is extremely unlikely that the Government of India can be persuaded to think in terms of reciliatory action against South Africa and the suggestion may at once be dismissed as not practicable. Economic sanctions, however sound in theory, will not be considered, especially in war time against a member of the British Commonwealth.

—A New Delhi Report.

* * *

This year's May Day was epoch-making. The All-India Radio itself reported proceedings at Bombay, Calcutta, etc.

We personally celebrated it, however, by visiting the War Services Exhibition and listening respectfully—but from a distance—to a speech by Air Commodore H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

* * *

But we did find time to carry out what we had originally intended as our main duty while spectatoring around on May Day. We mean, we paid our tribute to the British and American workers who were represented there by 90 per cent of all and 100 p.c. of the really significant exhibits.

Our friend, who accompanied us, was, however, not amused by our enthusiasm.

* * *

In President Roosevelt's opinion never before was there greater need than now "for constructive thinking, looking to the supremacy of law and justice and common decency in relations between nations and their peoples."

A strong protest against such dangerously interventionist sentiments is urgently called for from the Governments of India and Britain.

* * *

The "Daily Herald", organ of Britain's "Labour-Socialist" movement, asserts that Mr. Amery is "closely akin in outlook to his arch-enemy, Mr. Gandhi."

There is no limit to the impunity with which Gandhiji can be libelled and slandered both in Britain and in India.

* * *

Discussing the failure of the Arakan campaign the London 'Times'—yes Sir, the London 'Times'—alleges that its scope and significance were "greatly exaggerated in official quarters."

This is very nearly a 'fatuous' statement, which challenges denunciation by Sir Alan Hartley, who won't take any notice of it, though.

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CRIPPS PROFESSES INTEREST IN INDIA'S FUN

—Headline.

If he starts again he will soon lose the Ministership of Aircraft Production, too.

* * *

Apropos of Mr. Jinnah's recent performance at Delhi, somebody praises him as a good tactician.

He was, in fact, a brilliant tactician so much so that the audience was outflanked, encircled, captured mind and heart without having been able to realise what actually was happening.

* * *

"Why does time fly?"

"Because so many people are trying to kill it."

NEWS IN BRIEF

LONDON: King Feisal of Iraq broadcasted through the B. B. C. on his eighth birthday to-day speaking in English for the first time on the radio.

The German radio reported an air battle with the R. A. F. off the Norwegian coast on Saturday night.

Air Marshal A. G. R. Garrod, who is vacating his office of air member for training at the Air Ministry to become Deputy Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief of R. A. F. in India, has addressed a message to air training officers throughout the Empire expressing appreciation of their enthusiastic co-operation in the training effort.

According to a Washington message Col. Arthur F. Fischer, former Director of Forestry in the Philippines, escaping from Hindahao in a 'Flying Fortress', snatched 20,00,000 of cinchona tree seeds from under the noses of the Japanese. Transplanted into the rich soil of Costa Rica they will help to relieve the quinine shortage of the U S.

LONDON: Young airmen of Britain's Fleet Air Arm are being trained for night operations in all weathers by a specially formed group of instructors, whose twenty-nine year old Commander, Lieutenant Commander, Robert E. Bibby Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve up to the time he left Malta was said to have torpedoed more Axis ships than any other Fleet Air Arm Pilot now flying.

LONDON: Heavy bombers of the United States Eighth Air Force in daylight on Saturday attacked port installations at Saint Nazaire the Headquarters of the European theatre of operations of the United States Army announced on Sunday.

BRISBANE: The Commonwealth Army Minister, Mr. F. M. Forde stated on Sunday night that Japan had increased her submarine forces with the object cutting Australia's communications and attacks had grown in recent weeks. Australia was taking the most effective counter-measures possible. Australia needed more army personnel as well as planes from the Allies.

LONDON: A message of greetings of H. M.'s Government from the British Prime Minister was read by Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council at the celebration of the Polish National Day in Colliseum Theatre, London on Sunday.

LONDON: The Berlin radio said on Sunday that Victor Lultze, Chief of Staff of S. A. (Storm Troops) for nearly ten years, was severely injured in a motor accident near Potsdam when returning from an official journey.

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ENEMY AGENTS ORDINANCE

NEW DELHI, May 1.

A new ordinance called the Enemy Agents (Amendment) Ordinance, promulgated by the Governor-General to-day, provides, in respect of proceedings submitted for review, that whether such submission was made before or is made after the commencement of the ordinance, the judge reviewing the proceedings may, and shall be deemed always to have been empowered to, exercise in his discretion any of the powers exercisable under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by a High Court in the case of any proceeding to which the said Section 439 refers.

It further provides that the person appointed to review the proceedings of a special judge may call for and examine the record of any proceedings before the special Judge for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed and as to the regularity of any proceedings of the Special Judge, and may exercise in the case of proceedings the record of which has been so-called for any of the powers which would have been exercisable by him in the case of such proceedings had they been submitted to him for review under Section 9 (1) of the Ordinance. —A. P.

PRINTER ACQUITTED

No Contravention Of Newspaper Control Order

AHMEDABAD, May 1.

The City Magistrate acquitted to-day Mr. Natvarlal Nandlal Desai, printer and publisher of the Gujarati daily "Commercial News" of the charge of contravening the Newspaper Control Order by charging less than half anna instead of one anna per copy from annual and half year's subscribers.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate observed "there is nothing in schedule one to suggest the control of annual and half yearly subscriptions.

The Newspaper Control Order 1942 dated 16. 5/42 merely controls the weekly quota of pages and it does not control the annual or half yearly subscriptions. By the amendment of the Newspaper Control Order in August, 1942 Government thought it fit to control the monthly, quarterly, half yearly, and yearly subscriptions of newspapers. If any kind of subscription was contemplated to be controlled by the newspaper control Order of 16-6-42, Government would not have made the amendment in question."—A. P.

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY

HINDU: Chaitra Vad 14, 1999.
MUSLIM: Rabi-ul-Akher 27, 1362.
PARSI: Ader 1, 1312
Sunrise: 7-11 a.m., Sunset 8-0.
Hightide: 11-34, 23-55; Lowtide 5-07, 17-31.

DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

SOVIET EXHIBITION AT CAMA HALL: Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will open the exhibition at 6 p. m. at K. R. Cama Hall, Apollo Street, Fort Exhibition will remain opened till 8th May between 11 a. m. and 9 p. m. Admission fee As. 4/-. Materials received from Moscow will be main feature of the Exhibition.

HINDU SWIMMING BATH: The Pransukhlal Mafatlal Hindu Swimming Bath and Boat Club will remain closed to-day (Monday) till May 5 for cleaning purposes.

MAZDAZNAN MUSICAL CONCERT: To-day (Monday) at 6-15 p. m. Mazdaznan Hall, opp. Churchgate Station Fine musical and variety programme.

TEXTILE STORES & MACHINERY MERCHANTS ASSN.: A general meeting of Textile Stores and Machinery Merchants of Bombay City and Suburban District was held on Thursday last at the office of the Consolidated Mill Supplies Ltd., Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, and adopted the draft constitutions with a few alterations. The Managing Committee and the Trustees for the year were then elected. The Association invites all Indian firms dealing in Textile Stores and Machinery to join the Association and get in touch with Mr S. H. Bhagwati, Secretary 43 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL WAR FRONT ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The elocution competition organised by the National War Front in connection with the War Services Exhibition concluded on Saturday. Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri and Mr. M. D. Bhatt, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, formed the panel of judges for the final contest. The following are the winners:—

SCHOOLS SECTION: First Prize of Rs. 100 to Master Ralph Vanderguth. Second Prize of Rs. 50 to Master Godrej R. Kaka. Third Prize of Rs. 30 to Miss Dolly Irani. Fourth Prize of Rs. 20 to Master V. R. Warerkar

COLLEGES AND ADULTS SECTION: First Prize of Rs. 100 to Mr. Hubert D'Souza. Second Prize of Rs. 50 to Miss Silloo Spencer. Third Prize of Rs. 30 to Mr. Mick D'Souza. Fourth Prize of Rs. 20 to Mr H. M. Talpade.

The prize distribution will take place on Friday the 7th instant which is the last day of the Exhibition.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT:— The following programme will take place in the National War Front Shamiana at the War Services Exhibition to-day (Monday.)

(1) Vocal music by Mrs. Indumati Chaubal, 6-30 to 7-30 p. m.; (2) Talk in Urdu by Mr. Lal Din Asi Nizami on "International Crisis", 7-30 to 8-p. m. and (3) Vocal music by Mrs. Dina Dastoor, 8 to 9 p. m.

Nariman On Treatment Of Harijans

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

It is but natural that Anti-Asiatic Bill should have aroused universal resentment and unanimous protests from all communities, classes and political parties throughout the length and breadth of India; whilst it was gratifying to find Pakistanists on a common platform with "Akhil Hindusthanists" the absence of Ambedkerites was rather significant; perhaps they deliberately abstained, as their presence on such an occasion would have been extremely embarrassing to the High Class agitators; Sir Chimanlal, the President of Bombay meeting rightly complained that his countrymen abroad were treated as out-castes, and Mr. Jayakar in the same meeting raised a strong protest against statutory segregation of Indians, whereby their trading right and rights of acquisition of property were restricted. But what about the social and racial segregation, in the name of religion, of millions of our own countrymen, not abroad, but in your own sacred motherland, whereby millions of Harijans and so-called "Depressed Classes" are not only restricted in trading and property right, but are cruelly and brutally prevented even from enjoying the most elementary civic amenities, human rights and civil liberties? Is there not disgraceful segregation in every city, town and village in India, where the most insanitary, low-lying, unhealthy and often uninhabitable areas, usually in the outskirts, are allotted for their exclusive occupation, a sort of low-caste concentration camps? So long as you meekly allow natural elementary human rights and privileges of these millions of your fellow-countrymen to be trampled upon in front of your doorsteps, of what avail would this vigorous fight be, for preservation of proprietory vested rights and interests of a few thousand Indians abroad? There are thousands of wells in the country that Harijans dare not touch and acres of high and beautiful habitable lands, which can be used as grazing grounds for sacred animals, but which become soiled and polluted as soon as Harijans enter. In some sanctified areas even a Harijan's shadow is sinful.

There is neither political nor economic excuse for such wanton insult to your fellow-countrymen. First get rid of all the reservation boards' and labels from your own communities and societies, before you clamour for removal of 'Segregation Statues' in foreign colonial administrations, otherwise much injured Harijans will rightly say, "A Daniel has come to judgment" and Smuts may well retort "Physician, heal thyself first"!

A. I. R.'s Language Policy Criticized

At the meeting of the women's branch of the All-India Muslim League held at Delhi the language policy of the All-India Radio was criticised in a resolution moved by Madam Shakilunissa, who protested against what she called "an organised attempt to thrust highflown Sanskrit and Hindi words into the language. The resolution demanded religious broadcasts for Muslims on Fridays.

Bombay Motor Union's Conference At Poona

POONA, May 2.

The first annual session of the Bombay Provincial Motor Unions Conference will, it is understood be held at Wai on May 8 and 9 under the Presidentship of Mr. Sheikh Aziz Ahmed, General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Motor Union. The Conference will be inaugurated by Mr. Sheikh Hissamuddin, President of the All-India Motor Unions Congress.

The Conference is expected to deal among other things with problems of transport, petrol, tyres, tubes and accessories during war time and to set up a Committee to report on matters relating to post-war transport.—A. P.

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LEEDS ENGLAND
AT ALL CHEMISTS OR FROM
KANCHANLAL VADILAL & CO
Princess Street, Bombay 2.
NOTE: In case of constipation use Castophene Chocolate Laxative.

T. U. C. Chief On Workers' 14 Demands

NAGPUR, May 1.

Fourteen demands of the workers were enumerated by Doctor Charuchandra Bennerjee presiding over the Twentieth Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held here to-day.

These were (1) release of political prisoners, (2) Dearness allowance to the workers in proportion to the rise of the prices of foodstuffs and other commodities, (3) General reduction in the abnormal prices of food and clothing, (4) War bonus, (5) Unemployment, war and sickness insurances, (6) maternity benefit, (7) One Month's leave with pay, (8) Security of service (9) stoppage of all retrenchment, (10) Civil liberties, freedom of speech press and organisation, (11) Recognition of Trade Unions, (12) Sufficient protection during air raids (13) Proper compensation to the wounded and to the families in case death is caused from injuries due to accidents from war effects and (14) Transference of power to a national government.

Mr. Bannerjee said in this war the worst sufferers were the workers. They were not given proper dearness allowance He severely criticised the South African Government for passing the Restrictions Bill and suggested as a remedy the establishment of workers leadership all over the world—

FREE FIGHT OUTSIDE HALL

Over 300 delegates representing over 350 thousand workers attended the meeting. The public was not present as the meeting was held in the private hall of the City College. Mr. N M. Joshi, General Secretary, submitted the annual report for last year which was adopted.

Dr. Pillay extended the greeting of the International Labour Office to the Congress. Mr. Bankim Mukerjee then moved the first resolution extending the May Day greetings of the Indian workers to workers of the world, particularly those in Soviet Russia. The resolution was passed.

Communist and anti-communist slogans were raised during the proceedings. Feelings rose high after the conclusion of the session when a free fight occurred outside the hall between two groups of workers. Some received minor injuries

New Nursing College For Bombay

Bombay is to have a College of Nursing. The Government has sanctioned the expenditure on the establishment of the College, for two years in the first instance as an experimental measure.

It will be located at the Masina Hospital in Byculla, who readily agreed to place the necessary accommodation at the disposal of the Government. The thanks of the Government have been conveyed to the Hospital authorities.

The College is intended to be a preliminary training school for the several hospitals which are recognised by the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council as centres for training nurses. There will be four courses each of approximately 12 weeks' duration. At the rate of 35 students for each course, 140 students are expected to be trained each year.

The instruction will be in English and the preliminary qualification for admission to the course will be seventh-standard English or sixth-standard vernacular with English.

Silk Merchants' Deputation

BENARES, May 1.

A deputation consisting of seven representatives of the silk industry in Benares left for Delhi last evening to wait on the Commerce Secretary to the Government of India and draw his attention to the difficulties experienced by manufacturers and exporters of Benares silk goods to Ceylon, F. M. S. South Africa, Kenya, Burma and other places, following the closing of the markets in Burma, Singapore and F. M. S. due to enemy occupation and Government's restriction of export of silk goods to the remaining markets, including Ceylon.—A. P.

Ten Thousand Worth Jewellery Stolen

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Theft of jewellery worth Rs. 10,000 was reported to the city police this evening by Mr. M. A. Khan residing at Two Tanks. Mr. Khan had gone to attend the marriage ceremony of a friend. On his return home he found his room broken open and jewellery worth Rs. 10,000 missing.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Busvine, the new war correspondent appropriated by "The Times of India", sent a colourful despatch from Cairo, telling us about the great engineering feat which was a bridge. I suppose I liked the story—not because of any valuable information which it contained, but because he worked so picturesquely on that lovely theme which all of us, who write for a living in World War II, have been writing about—the common man. The more you read of this journalese which has come out of World War II, the more you begin to wonder at the greatness of these little, unknown men of this world, who have become, as it were, the crusaders of freedom in the 1940's. Said Busvine in this characteristic wartime journalese; ".. There is no doubt about it those Indian Sappers know that they are writing a page of engineering history, and for the first time in my experience I found bearded Sikhs chuckling as they worked. IT IS THEIR BRIDGE THEY TOLD ME."

* * *

The caps are mine. I suppose at the end of the war, they will roll it up in a parcel and carry it back HOME to India, where so many bridges are yet to be built. During the last war, there were, I suppose, as many bearded Sikhs, chuckling about bridges they had built. The common man of all countries involved in this war has had glorious chapters written about him, but when the war is over this little fellow goes back to the commonness of his living, midst poverty, squalor and dirt. nd the familiar sight of the rich man, complete with his demi-mondaine and his Rolls, always manages to crop up and obtrude on that landscape of life. And were these common men, who are now writing chapters of history to knock at the doors of the rich in the Peace that will pass all understanding, they will be met with the same rebuff: "Who's that bloody man annoying me?" That, my friends, is democracy in reality whatever it may be in ideals. Those bearded Sikhs will hardy be recognised in the glory that will be yours and mine

* * *

There is no truth in the rumour that DIM is the short for DIMOSHENKO. (Hit Me Series).

GREAT DEMAND FOR WHEAT

First Day Of Rationing In Bombay

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Wheat was in great demand on Sunday—the first day of card rationing in the city.

Men and women, armed with ration cards, were out on the streets at 9 a.m. In the "C" ward, customers of wheat came out even before sunrise and waited in queues till the shops were opened and wheat was served.

The authorised dealers having been informed by Government to include the fresh ration-card holders in their already filled up and closed list of customers, the latest card-holders in the field, with their cards lasting for 15 days, found themselves not a few in the queue to get their rations first. The temporary card-holders got their cards only during the last three days, when Government devised the method of issuing cards on the spot.

All the ward rationing offices in the city were still busy issuing cards on Sunday—mostly temporary cards lasting for 15 days. It is expected that they will continue issuing cards on Monday (to-day) although such cards are expected to have exceeded 15,000.

A fleet of motor cars left the Central Rationing Office, Church Gate, early in the morning and branched off in different directions moving in various localities Mr. A. D. Gorwala and an army of his assistants toured the city both in the morning and in the afternoon.

Rationing Works Smoothly, Says Samarth

The National War Front has issued the following:— "Our rounds throughout the city showed that the system of rationing introduced to-day is working very satisfactorily" observed Mr. R. N. Samarth, Controller of Rationing, in addressing a very large holiday gathering assembled in the National War Front Shamiana on Sunday evening, Mr. Samarth said. "I personally saw that in one shop 90 people were served without the least inconvenience to anybody; there were no queues and no scramble."

Mr. Samarth assured the public that there were enough stocks of all commodities to satisfy full demands according to the rationed unit. In concluding his talk Mr. Samarth appealed to the sense of citizenship of all individuals and urged that they should all co-operate with Government in making rationing a success and the educated citizen should help Government particularly by explaining the system to the illiterate.

Sir Rustom Masani who presided on the occasion expressed the hope that Mr. Samarth's appeal would not go unheeded.

Rationing In Bhopal City

BHOPAL, May 2.

Food rationing scheme for Bhopal City came into force yesterday when the special food rationing section of the State Civil Defence Department issued over 20,000 ration cards to a population of about one lakh.

The rationing scheme is being worked out under the general direction of newly appointed Food Commissioner, Hon. K. F. Haider.—A. P

THE NEW SPIRIT

NEW DELHI, May 1.

"The Old World and the New Spirit, side by side—that is the vision which I should like our visitors to take away with them when they leave Delhi", observed Mr. A. V. Asquith Chief Commissioner, Delhi, declaring open, the first Conference of the recently regrouped 88th District of the Rotary International which began here today.—A. P.

Railwaymen To Approach Labour Department

Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in a statement to the press states that the Committee appointed by the special convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to negotiate with the Railway Board to secure revision of the present dearness allowance terms held discussions with the Railway Board on 26th April for nearly five hours and the talks having proved inconclusive, the Committee decided to move the Labour Department of the Government of India for reference of the Trade Dispute to an adjudicator under Rule 81-A of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

First Canadian Minister In China

CHUNGKING, May 2.

The first Canadian Minister to China arrived in Chungking late yesterday afternoon aboard A B C 3 passenger plane. Dressed in entire military uniform of the Canadian Army, the soldier diplomat was met at the air port by Dr. Ling Hsi Han senior secretary and concurrently Chief Executive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Minister has seen service in his country's armed forces. In World War No. 1, he was mentioned for meritorious services seven times and given awards.—A. P.

Revised Prices Of Wheat And Bajri

The Government of Bombay has, with effect from May 2, further revised the wholesale and retail maximum selling prices of bajri, wholemeal wheat flour, bran and bread and the retail maximum prices of wheat in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District, as under:—

Commodity.	Wholesale price per maund (of 87 2/7 lb.)	Retail price per paylee in Bombay in B.S.D.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bajri	7- 9- 6	0-11- 0 0-11- 3
Wheat		1-2-0 per paylee.
Wholemeal	37- 1- 0 per	5-10- 0 per qr
Wheat flour	bag of 196 lb. net	0- 3- 3 per lb.
Bran	10- 8- 0 per bag of 140 lb. net	2- 5- 0 per qr
4 oz. bread	0-12- 0 per dozen	0-1-3 per bread
8 oz. bread	1- 8- 0 per dozen	0-2-6 per bread
16 oz. bread	3- 0- 0 per dozen	0-5-0 per bread
4/5 oz. nan or Lumba pav	0- 5- 0 per doz pieces.	0-4-0 per doz. pieces.
1 lb. Sandwich leaves		0- 5-0 per lb.
2 lb. "		0- 5- 0 per lb.
4 lb. "		

The Government of Bombay has issued orders decontrolling the prices of all kinds of rice from May 2.

NEW YOK COTTON
New York May 1.

May	20.17
July	19.96
October	19.85
Middling Spot	21.97

NEW OELEANS COTTON
New York, May 1.

May	20.48
July	20.38
October	20.38
Middling Spot	20.66

Shipments will be resumed when conditions permit
The STANDARD of QUALITY for over 116 years
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the eyes and ears of the Navy...

VISUAL SIGNALLING...another message flashes from the *Ordinary Signalman's* lamp on the bridge of the warship escorting the convoy, a message vital to merchant ships, advising them to alter course or perhaps a warning of the approach of enemy aircraft. Whether he uses hand flags, lamp or a hoist of flags, accuracy and speed are the qualities which count most. His is a job requiring ..... *intelligence*

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY...in the wireless office the *Ordinary Telegraphist* is intent—listening to the message being received through his headphones, some important information about an enemy submarine, the crew of a torpedoed ship or enemy warships. When off duty he must maintain the efficiency of his telegraph set and effect running repairs. His job too is one requiring ..... *intelligence*

RADIO MECHANIC...constantly supervises the intricate equipment of wireless telegraph sets and radio instruments and undertakes difficult repair work. He has an advanced technical and practical knowledge of all branches of Radio Engineering including radio theory, magnetism and electricity. His job requires a high standard of ..... *intelligence*

HAVE YOU INTELLIGENCE? If you have passed Matriculation or an equivalent examination, you can join the Royal Indian Navy either as an *Ordinary Signalman* or an *Ordinary Telegraphist* on Rs. 60/- per month. If you also possess a diploma in Radio Engineering, you can join as a *Radio Mechanic* starting on Rs. 90/- per month. Food, accommodation and uniform are free. There are also additional allowances. For further particulars and examination for entry into the Communications or other branches of the Royal Indian Navy apply to the nearest Technical Recruiting Office.

AHMEDABAD: Lal Darwaza, Mirzapur Road.
BELGAUM: Old Telegraph Office, Bungalow No 39.
BOMBAY: Esplanade Maidan (North) Dhobi Talao.
KHANDWA: Military Barracks.
NAGPUR: Assembly Rest House.
POONA: Staunton Road

INDIA'S NAVY

6.D.41

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Here you see tobacco leaves being carefully selected for making your CARAVAN Cigarettes.
because the BIG EXTRA about Caravan is that it's air-conditioned ... the feature which really makes it the smoker's Cigarette. Furthermore, they are always fresh and clean, even after they leave the Factory.
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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted Mechanic, having practical experience of Machinery required for Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico Printings and who may be able to get prepared these Machines under his supervision. Post permanent with bright future. Apply to:—The Manager, Indo-Japan Calico Printing Mills, Amritsar. (1418B)

Wanted efficient Printing Master, having practical experience in Screen Printing and Screen Making. Permanent Post with bright future. Apply to the Manager, Indo Japan Calico Printing Mills, Amritsar. (1418C)

Wanted efficient Printing Master, having practical experience of more than 10 years in Machine Printing, permanent post, with bright future. Apply to the Manager, Indo Japan Calico Printing Mills, Amritsar. (1418A)

Teachers (1) Trained, qualified, experienced graduates and undergraduates, (2) Part time Persian teacher, (3) Qualified Urdu teacher, (4) P. T. (5) Experienced clerk knowing typing Apply before 15th May with full details including age, languages known and salary. Saifi High School, Pydhoni Bombay 3. (1401)

Wanted experienced Shorthand Typist Clerks, starting pay Bombay Rs. 50, Lonavla 40. Graded service. Good knowledge of Marathi and Gujarathi essential. Apply to Director, Kaivalyadhama Bombay 2. (1393)

Wanted students. Learn Gregg-shorthand Typewriting, Accountancy etc. The Western India Institute of Commerce, Mandvi Highschool Premises, Ismaildesa Building near Chinchbunder P. O. (1404)

62. TO BE LET.

Three large rooms each with separate bathroom, Fort area, apply Box No. 1419, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. TO LET (UPCOUNTRY)

To Let Poona for Season Com-fortable Bungalow large garden. two double bedrooms with dressingrooms, bathrooms, flush system (Indian style), 2 Garages, 3 Stables, 5 Quarters. Apply Box No. 1407, "Bombay Chronicle."

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Wanted Airy Office, 3 to 4 rooms. Independent Latrine. With Lift. Elphinstone Circle or Fort area. Box 4389, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Hewett Engineering School, Jagat Narain Road, Lucknow: Applications from Matric and Inter candidates invited for Overseer Class, Session July 1943 and Preparation Class for A.M.I.E. Exam. (Recognised by Govt. of India) Special tuition for A.M.I.C.E. and B.Sc. Engg. (London). Highly qualified Staff. Hostel arrangement. Employment facilities. Six merit scholarships. Free Prospectus from Principal. (1318)

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Eye Cataract, Dimness Cuts, Im-proves sight. Write with stamp. G. Makwana, Malad. (1197)

A Himalay's Herb of 100 years' fame for Asthma relief to be taken one dose on 19th May (full moon):— Sidhbaba Sewa Ashram, Chittrakot, U. P. (1410)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Required Urgently Tapping and Drilling Machines to bore up to half inch hole. Apply Sharp Box No. 4370, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Bolt, Nut, Rivet and Wire Nail Making machines, Crude Oil Engines and Pumps. Lathes, Power Presses, Dynamos and Air Compressors. Send full particulars and prices to:—Forimexco (Engineers) Ltd. Bareilly. (4404)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Stockist and Agents to push sale of Oil-dressed Waterproof silk and cotton cloths on liberal terms. Particulars from: Box No. 1388, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the rate of Rs. 12-0-0 Per Inch Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS in English are invited for quarrying stone metal 2", 1", 3|4" and 1|2", Rubble, Quarry spalls, and Earth for (1) a period for one year and (2) for three years from 1-7-1943 from the Quarry of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway at Sevalia on the Anand Godhra Branch.

The covers containing tenders will be received in the office of the Executive Engineer, B.B. and C.I. Railway, Baroda Residency, before 14-00 hours on Thursday the 27th May, 1943.

Detailed notice, specification and Tender Form may be obtained from the Executive Engineer, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Baroda Residency, on payment of Rs. 2|-.

W. R. MAUNDER,
Chief Engineer,
B.B. & C.I. Railway.
Bombay, 28th April, 1943. (4375)

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Eight Annas per share on the Ordinary shares of the Company ranking for dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1943, has been sanctioned by the Board. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12th to 26th May, 1943, both days inclusive. Payment will be made on and after the 2nd June, 1943, to those Members or their Mandatees whose names appear in the Registers on the 11th May, 1943.

By Orderr of the Board.
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 27th April, 1943. (4409)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
FOR SALE
Re: THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

Cotton Ginning Factory of 32 Gins, known as "MAHALUXMI GINNING FACTORY" at Khandwa.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the Undersigned for purchase of the above factory at Khandwa.

Offerers are requested to send in their offers in a sealed cover so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May, 1943.

The Official Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer. The offer, if accepted, will be subject to the sanction of the Bombay High Court.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or his Agent Mr. R. S. Potdar, Ramgunj, Khandwa.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.
H.M.'s High Court,
Bombay, 20-4-43. (4299)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Local Agents in all Big Towns of Bombay Province. Rajputana, Marwar, Gujrat and Kathiawar. Please apply to:— The Sukkur Biscuits Manufacturing Co., Sukkur (Sind). 1389

653. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted—(a) H. T.—3 core .0225 armoured cable laid direct in the ground—300 yds. (b) L.T.—600 volts —3x.01 unarmoured cable laid direct in the ground—300 yds. (c) 3 x 0.4 unarmoured cable laid direct in the ground —300 yds. (d) H.D. Bare copper No. 6—300 yds. (e) V.I.R. cable 19|18 and 19|16—300 yds. (f) conduit pipe 1-1|2" and 2" gauge 16—300 yds Please quote lowest prices ex-stock and terms of supply. Swalka Oil Mills, 28A, Pollock St., Calcutta. (4401)

652 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Film For Sale: Life Of Christ. Passion Play, produced in U. S. America with sound and dialogue in 8 reels of tinted colour. 7090 feet brand new copy. Apply W. C. Pereira, Proprietor, Rosey Talkies, Erskine Road, Erode. (411)

Best Indian Made Wire Nails and Brass Wood Screws are available for forward delivery at very competitive rates. Enquiries to Raman Trading Corporation, 548-D, Vincent Road, Matunga, Bombay. (1416)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE.

CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES Purchase Branch, Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites offers for one new or 2nd hand Peerless Belt lacing machine for upto 8 in. Belt complete with steel coil lacing, spiral Needles, Raw hide pins coupling twine, Needles Holder and wire threader (U.S.A.).

Offers with full details should be forwarded to the above address by 4 P.M. on 5-5-43 quoting reference to his enquiry No. MP|8C|Misc.985. (4406)

TENDER NOTICE.

CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, Purchase Branch, Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites offers for the supply of fibre sheets 4 ft. x 4 ft. in thickness of 1|64 in. 1|32 in, 1|16 in, 1|8 in, 1|4 in, and 1|2 in. Offers giving full details of the stores and the quantities offered and giving reference to enquiry No. MP|8C|7668 should be sent to the above officer so as to reach him by 4 P.M. on 10-5-43. (4407)

NOTICE
(PROVINCIAL YARN COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the dealers in yarn in this Province that applications for the grant or renewal of yarn licenses should be sent to the Yarn Commissioner, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay so as to reach him on or before 31st May 1943. Applications received after 31st May, 1943, will not be taken into consideration. 4317.

NOTICE.
SPECIAL COURSE IN POULTRY HUSBANDRY AND POULTRY DISEASES.

APPLICATIONS for admission to the above course to be held for 4 months from the 18-10-43 will be received by the Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Post Office Mukteswar-Kumaun, up to the 15-8-1943.

Selected candidates will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 26|- per month and to deposit Rs. 20|- as Caution money on joining the course. They will be provided with rent-free accommodation.

Private candidates should send Rs. 25|- as earnest money with their applications. If they fail to join the Course, when selected, the money will be forfeited. (4402)

NOTICE

WANTED Gujarati knowing M.A.'s who have obtained a First Class at B.A. and at least a Second Class at M.A. preferably in English or Mathematics, in the grade of 100-8|2-200 with benefits of provident fund. Age should not exceed thirty years. Selected persons may be given some work in the M.T.B. College, Surat, but will be required to work primarily in the Society's Schools in a responsible capacity. Applications on the printed prescribed form, which can be had from the undersigned on sending 0-0-9 postal stamps, should reach him before 31-5-1943.

M. R. PALANDE,
Secretary,
Sarvajanik Education Society,
SURAT. (4358)

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, (Purchase Branch), Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invite tenders for the supply of the stores detailed below:—

Item.	Store.	Quantity
1.	Boot Polish Cherry Blossom No. 3, Dark Tan or similar substitute.	79 Gross tins.
2.	Boot Polish Cherry Blossom Black Tins, or similar substitute.	168. Gross & 5 dozen tins.
3.	Boot Polish Kiwi Brown, or similar substitute.	96 Gross & 3 dozen tins.

Tender No. SY|8A|4479.

The price of the Tender Forms etc. is Rs. 4|- per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or in Money Order only to the Controller of Supplies, (Purchase Branch), Bombay, quoting tender No. and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received upto 4 p. m. on 7-5-1943.

Offers will remain open for 15 days. (4405)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

TENDERS will be received up to 1 p. m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 12th, May, 1943, for the supply, at the Port Trust Stores, Mazagaon, Bombay No. 10, of 120 yards of 6600 volts Single Core Stranded Copper wire 0.1 sq. inch 19|.083 for immediate delivery.

Tender forms giving full particulars can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1|- per copy and will not be sent V.P.P.

R. C. MASTER,
Ag. Controller of Stores. (4398)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VUSSONJI alias KANJI KHIMJI for and on behalf of himself and other members of a joint family of which he is a Karta has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of Municipal leasehold land, situate at Dadar and bearing Plot No. 380 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 675 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 828 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 369|10 of the Matunga Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded, on the North East by a 30 feet road, on the South East by Plot No. 379 of the said Estate on the South West by Plot No. 378 of the said Estate and on the North West by a 26 feet road and which premises are assessed under F Ward No. 7602 and Street Nos. 1 and 7.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1943.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers Attorneys. (4408)

NOTICE
ESTATE OF JAMSHEDJI PALLONJI KAPADIA
Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Bombay on the 14th of January, 1943 and Probate of whose will having effect throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 6th of April, 1943 to Ratanshaw Kaikhushru Shroff, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the office of his Attorneys Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee & Co., Fort Chambers, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will proceed to administer, the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice and no claim sent subsequently shall be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Executor whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1943.

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Attorneys for Ratanshaw Kaikhushru Shroff. 4410.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 6th inst. at 2-30 p.m. near the Cotton Exchange Building, Sewree Cotton Depot by order of the Insurance Office concerned 1359 Bales C. P. No. 1 & 2 and Berar damaged cotton.

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REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
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RAMA SHUKUL
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Director:
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THERE HE IS -- HE'S HEADING FOR THE BAGGAGE COMPARTMENT!
TOO LATE, DON. HE'S SLAMMED THE LOCK!
YEAH... AND THIS DOOR IS SOLID METAL!
SHH, TARTAN... 'ERE'S WHERE A PAIR OF BLINKIN' STOWAWAYS BECOME BLOOMIN' HEROES!
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Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd. by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort Bombay.